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THE OLD COMMONWEALTH.

VERITE SANS PEUR.

VOLUME 7. HARRISONBURG, VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872. NUMBER 47.

For the Old Commonwealth.

TO MASSA TUTTEN.

Oh, Massachusetts!

When the Southern moon

Grew pale and languid at the dawn of day

When glorious night was ending all too soon

And backward reeling, passed the misty way

I saw thy Majesty, and noted that

Why "thine of beauty" should be left forever

And when an August day "too soon" began

To pierce the mists that hover o'er the river

I bowed my head, nor spoke, but thought and thought

The things a man may feel but cannot tell

I bowed to, and acknowledged all the pain

Was lost in Massachusetts.

And then again, when moon no more

Dared dissipate the gloom which veiled thy crest

When shadows, trembling, watched the starlight

And when it came fled swiftly to the West

When stars lay beside me in the gloom

Then stung like mortars to the valleys round

When stars of death, nor horrors of the tomb

Could wrest away the rhythm of the sound

That fell like falling waters, and each pause

Would make me hunger for the voice again

Forgetting nothing—all the laws

I bowed to, and acknowledged all the pain

Was lost in Massachusetts.

HARRY MAXWELL SMITH.

We publish the above with pleasure.

It is better poetry than much of Long-

fellow's—though, perhaps, Mr. Smythe

would not consider this a compliment.

We have a passion for the name of

Smith, an attaché of this office bears it,

and his generous everywhere acknowl-

edged.—Ed. Com.

THE DUELLO IN ITALY.

Affair of Honor between an American

and an Italian Count.—A Fatal Shot.

By late foreign mails we have ac-

counts of a fatal duel which occurred

on the first instant in Italy, between

an Italian Count and an American.

The particulars are thus given by the

Turin Gazette of the 2d:

An "affair of honor" was determined

yesterday between Count Benedetto

Vincenzo Sella and an American named

Frederick Brewster. The latter

occupied an important position in the

well-known English banking firm of

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., Piazza San Mar-

co, Leghorn. Mr. Brewster arrived

at Genoa in the autumn of 1859, a

hopeless invalid. Gradually experi-

encing the wholesome influence of our

climate, he began to contribute letters

containing news and gossip to certain

journals in the United States. In the

beginning of the next year, his health

completely restored, he went to Rome,

and paid assiduous attention to the

lectures of the celebrated astronomer

and mathematician, Father Secchi, who

then had charge of the hall in which

his favorite studies were conducted in

the Sapienza University. From Rome,

Mr. Brewster sent many contributions

to an Irish and Scotch journal, from

which he derived sufficient remunera-

tion to defray essential expenses. In

1865 he received valuable commissions

from American firms. From that year

until the June of last, Mr. Brewster

seemed to transact a lively trade.—

Speculation in Sicilian sulphur and

fruit in Messina and Palermo, caused

him complete and sudden ruin. Soon

after he was readily received into the

pistols were decided on as the weapons

to be used, and the distance between

the contestants when called upon to

prepare to fire was placed at fourteen

paces. On the fatal field, both

The affair was kept in profound

secrecy by all connected with it, and

the morning of the 1st of August came

and found a party of gentlemen taking

an unusually early drive in two chaises

toward the country. Having reached

the little wood of Brunello they alight-

ed and bade the coachman return to

Leghorn. Lieutenant Colonel Bonelli,

of the Bersaglieri, and Mr. Charles Lloyd,

of Leghorn, were named by Mr. Brew-

ster to act as his seconds or *periti*.

Capt. Luca and Lieutenant Marmo,

of the National Guards, stood for the Count.

The challenge and the reply were read

by Lieutenant-Col. Ronoffi and acknowl-

edged by the contestants.

Surgeon Parker stood beside Brew-

ster. At five minutes to eight, with

Benedetto Sella. At five minutes to

eight, the duelists removed their

outside clothes, leaving nothing on

their bodies but light undershirts. At

two minutes to eight a formal salute

passed between them, and having drawn

the level took their respective positions

on a spot of ground. A handker-

chief was tied over the eyes of each.

Turned aside to each other, the loaded

revolvers were given to them, and when

Captain Luca's watch pointed to eight

he asked:

"Are you ready?"

"Two nervous voices said 'yes.'"

"The words 'one two three!'" then

ushered in the murder.

THE DEADLY FIGHT.

"Uno!" the pistols are clutched, and

the arms slowly rise in the most proba-

ble direction of the each living target.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
COL. ROBERT E. WITHERS, of Richmond.
GEN. JAMES L. KEMPER, of Madison.

DISTRICT TICKET.
1st District—W. W. WALKER, of Westmoreland.
2d District—Col. D. J. GOWDER, of Portsmouth.
3d District—Wm. S. GILMAN, of Richmond.
4th District—P. V. McKEITHEN, of Prince Edward.
5th District—BENJAMIN GREEN, of Henrico.
6th District—ROBERT A. GORDON, of Albemarle.
7th District—MORRIS WALTON, of Staffordham.
8th District—JAMES M. WILLIAMS, of Winchester.
9th District—JAMES M. FARRIS, of Hanover.

THE TUG OF WAR.

It appears now the fight will not be straight-out between the action of the Democratic Conservative party's nominee and the Radical nominee; that party organization, is to be affected and penetrated by Blanton Duncan and his cohorts; that Grant not only with the large portion of the negroes, and all the carpet-sucks, and all the placemen is to assault the Conservatives, but that they are to be attacked by seceders from their general rule, within. The tug of war is not to be with Grant and his record and Greeley and his present position of concord and amnesty. Grant's fate has long been foreshadowed in such a contest. Disaster, shame and expulsion from his place as president stare him in the face in a fair hand to hand fight with Greeley. Trumbull, his former friend, charges his administration with dishonesty. Sumner charges him with perversion of his office to a gift enterprise for his relations and friends. Carl Schurz charges fraud. Banks stands to these men. States witnesses, occupying high places, they flee from the administration as from a plague spot. The whole country is aroused in reprehension of the mal-administration of the public service.

In this contingency the "Straight-outs" come to the surface; they make an assault upon the union of the patriotic men of the North who have acted with the Republican party hitherto, and desert it to rally around the flag of their country, and the Conservatives and Democrats, who too, casting behind them negro slavery and State secession, are entreching themselves behind the Federal Constitution and barricading the local State governments against the invasion of the dictator and his allies. The danger we have to contend against is schism in our own ranks. We must meet this as the condition of our people requires—and with prompt, energetic, incessant encounter until the day of election, we will still confound the Grant party and all who are engaged in his behalf.

Let us reason together in a few words right here:

Why was Horace Greeley received as a candidate by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore?

First, because all that party could not elect a candidate of themselves.

Second, because Liberal Republicans had nominated him in opposition to Radicalism, and on a platform, so far as issues were involved, and conditions stated, that patriots could all agree to meet upon.

Third, because Greeley's record, within the period transpiring since the war, has not shown that he had antagonism to the South, but that he was desirous of peace on the principle of equal political franchises and rights, and the independence of the States from federal domination.

This conciliation, this peace was assailed by the attempt at New York city to use free trade as the implement to destroy Greeley. It was a dead failure, the patriotism of the country rebuked it. The general meeting of that Convention refused to recognize it. A minority meeting nominated candidates, they refused the position.

At Baltimore the attempt was continued under the lead of Blanton Duncan—it failed to consummate any act but adjournment to Louisville. Since that time, it is alleged, and the proof is said to be at hand, that Republican office holders have been actively at work disseminating Blanton Duncan's documents, and arranging for delegates to the Louisville Convention.

This Convention will have met and acted before this paper issues, and swing into line of battle against Greeley and Brown.

It pretends to be the simon pure Democracy.

Does it have a hope to elect its candidates? How? They do not represent one-twentieth, one-hundredth part of the Democratic party. All the party could not beat Grant; can the small minority do it?

They cannot elect, but they can assist to defeat, not Grant,—of course they have no anticipation of attracting power from him,—but Greeley.

The Tug of War, with schematics. The conclusion to be arrived at, is harmony with our own forces. That harmony achieved, Grant's Presidential career is ended, his relations turned out of office, his gift makers recalled to their insignificant positions in society, and efficient men substituted to perform the responsible obligations belonging to the Government.

We invoke our friends to stand for a

stern struggle. We invoke them too, to engage in it with the weapons of reason, and not denunciation. The former will disperse those who are honestly beguiled by the spurious, glittering utterances of Blanton Duncan, and the latter would only exasperate and not convince. We would call to the lines against Grant, the true men of the country. We would fain see the Shenandoah sixty shoulder to shoulder with us, their old associates in politics and their real present friends.

Let us not flinch from the right, but let us do nothing wrong whilst engaged in its vindication.

The Shenandoah gentlemen who refuse to abide Greeley, introduce two reasons in their explanation for such a course, which we would respectfully ask them to examine.

One is the white man's party they are advocating.

The other is the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and their dissent.

Will they reflect that under the action of the Virginia people, under the major action of the white men—of the white conservative men—negro suffrage and equality, before the law, was adopted in 1869.

We do not repudiate the white man's party, we endorse it; but we also would have the negroes, if they choose to vote with us, to do so. Indeed, the future prosperity of the State and the future advantages of the negro are involved in the negroes learning that the white Conservatives are their best friends, and their acceptance of their guidance in political affairs. The carpet-bagging Grantites use them for their own benefit. Conservatism would rescue them from this baneful influence and would place them in such a relation that they may readily and fairly attain the rights conferred by the Constitution.

"The white man's party," was the term used in 1868 and the early part of 1869, before the present State Constitution was adopted, as descriptive of conservatism, in opposition to the then proposed adoption of negro suffrage as a section of the State Constitution. Subsequent developments caused a change in the party action on this question. We dissented from this change; but the party made it so, the people made it so. The Constitution run through with negro suffrage. The Congress of the United States received Virginia as a State with this negro suffrage as a necessary condition to admission. We rebel not against our party or our State. Strike out negro suffrage now and the State would be set back, may be by federal rule, to territorial chaos.

No, just now negro suffrage is a fundamental law.

We are not for destroying the equilibrium of the States and the peace of society by denouncing that which we are not able to control.

Again, the Fifteenth Amendment was asserted to be a law for all the States after Virginia had endorsed it and made it a law for herself. It did not make a new law for Virginia; it only asserted a general federal constitutional enactment for all the States, which Virginia had accepted for herself long before. It was the principle of negro suffrage adopted for the whole country, or suffrage independent of race. Virginia had it.

Really, whilst there may have been fraud in securing the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, as fraud was a pretty potential instrument at that time, yet as a policy of question Virginia was not hurt by it. It made other States a theatre of negro voting as well as Virginia, which was then a negro voting State. If other States had refused to allow negro voting, Virginia's doing so, an exodus of that race to Virginia would have been the consequence, and the Old Dominion would now perchance be under negro domination.

We write of this very hastily and not looking to any beauty of method, our object being to invite that investigation which the sixty should give the question, in the hope that we may once again feel them close to us in sympathetic union, withstanding the common oppressor of all, in his march of devastation and desolation.

ART. XV.—Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress of the United States shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Certified as part of the Federal Constitution, 30th March, 1870.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We presume the present incumbent, Hon. J. T. Harris, will be nominated. We understand all the Valley counties are solid for him—Augusta excepted, where he has 15 of the 16 delegates. This will insure his nomination.

The Homestead Law in the District Court, Special to the Whig.

DANVILLE, August 31.—His Honor Alexander Rives, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, now in session here, delivered this morning a lengthy and learned opinion with regard to the retrospective feature of the Homestead law, fully sustaining the late decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

The assessment on the clerks and other officials at Washington to carry on the Grant campaign, is quite damaging to their handsome salaries. It has a bad look.

Observe, Grant, or his attorneys in fact, appoint men to office at a salary of \$—ranging from one thousand to thousands.

Grant proposes to be elected President. The appointees are required by his managers to pay a per centage on the salaries to make documents and to send speakers and money to obtain Grant votes. This could be stated in another way, thus:—Grant gives so much of the people's money to his employees for certain labor, of which money the employees are expected to pay to the order of Grant's managers, for his purposes, a per centum.

The defence set up is, that this payment is not compulsory. Not physically so certainly. But suppose the employee refuses, will he not be requested to leave? Won't he receive his dismissal and another be put in his stead who is willing to bleed freely in behalf of Grant?

Thus it is that Grant at last is using the people's money to elect himself. Why not reduce the salaries to the amount they are brought to by party assessment? This would curtail the taxes.

GRANT'S BEEF-EATERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

In the First and Third districts of Mississippi there were collected in 1870-71 from the four taxable articles for internal revenue, the following amount:

First District.	Second District.	Third District.
From Spirits.....\$13,805.91	From Spirits.....\$10,863.51	From Spirits.....\$10,863.51
From Tobacco.....4,695.05	From Tobacco.....4,695.05	From Tobacco.....4,695.05
From Fermented Liquors.....309.15	From Fermented Liquors.....309.15	From Fermented Liquors.....309.15
From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26
Total Collected.....\$20,618.37	Total Collected.....\$16,585.97	Total Collected.....\$16,585.97
Amount appropriated in 1872-73 for collecting the above.....\$19,000.00	Amount appropriated in 1872-73 for collecting the above.....\$19,000.00	Amount appropriated in 1872-73 for collecting the above.....\$19,000.00
Deficiency paid by the Treasury.....\$1,618.37	Deficiency paid by the Treasury.....\$1,618.37	Deficiency paid by the Treasury.....\$1,618.37
Total.....\$22,236.74	Total.....\$18,204.34	Total.....\$18,204.34

GRANT'S BEEF-EATERS IN TEXAS.

For the four items left in the statute from which internal revenue taxes are collected, the amounts as given below show the sums collected in 1871, and the cost for collecting them appropriated for 1872-73, for the State of Texas:

First District.	Second District.	Third District.
From Spirits.....\$20,618.37	From Spirits.....\$10,863.51	From Spirits.....\$10,863.51
From Tobacco.....4,695.05	From Tobacco.....4,695.05	From Tobacco.....4,695.05
From Fermented Liquors.....309.15	From Fermented Liquors.....309.15	From Fermented Liquors.....309.15
From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26
Total.....\$22,236.74	Total.....\$18,204.34	Total.....\$18,204.34

Now, can any honest man, can any thinking man, suppose that this infamous system is kept up for Government purposes? Why were not the above two districts, yielding \$67,266 consolidated and merged into the third and fourth districts? Simply because \$42,000 salary commanded influence; it kept up political power and the Grant machinery. For these reasons, and no other purpose, is this system kept up in almost every State, the abuses of which we now daily expose.

GRANT'S BEEF-EATERS IN ALABAMA.

In the Third district of Alabama there was collected in 1871 from the four articles on which internal taxes are levied as follows:

First District.	Second District.	Third District.
From Spirits.....\$10,774.83	From Spirits.....\$10,774.83	From Spirits.....\$10,774.83
From Tobacco.....3,853.13	From Tobacco.....3,853.13	From Tobacco.....3,853.13
From Fermented Liquors.....1,718.26	From Fermented Liquors.....1,718.26	From Fermented Liquors.....1,718.26
From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26	From Banks.....1,718.26
Total.....\$17,064.48	Total.....\$17,064.48	Total.....\$17,064.48

Amount appropriated in 1872-3 to collect the above is \$16,000; which is a fraction over 71 per cent. for collection. Or in other words, of the \$22,330.79 collected, the Treasury of the sovereign people receives \$6,330.79, and Grant's Beef-eaters \$16,000.—N. Y. W.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT STANTON.—On Saturday last elections were held in the various Townships of this county for delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Stanton, Sept. 5th, with the following result:

CE. TALL TOWNSHIP.
Delegates.—P. Bryan and D. A. Heatwole. Alternates.—John Huddleson and Charles E. Haas.
ASHBY TOWNSHIP.
Delegates.—Dr. J. B. Webb and Wm. Beard. Alternates.—Ch. Miller and Peter Loug.
PLAIN TOWNSHIP.
Delegates.—Peter Rader and Wm. M. Sibert. Alternates.—Thos. Moore and L. R. Hoover.
STONEWALL TOWNSHIP.
Delegates.—Wm. B. Yancey and H. B. Harnsberger. Alternates.—Joseph A. Hammen and Dr. G. W. Kemper.
LINVILLE TOWNSHIP.
Delegates.—George W. Showalter and Richard Stevens. Alternates.—Dr. S. A. Coffman and J. Samuel Harnsberger.

DEFAULTERS UNDER GRANT.

A Partial List of the Defaulters!

The Civil Service and Public Robbery!

"Thus, Bad Begins, and Worse Remains Behind!"

A A just regard for the interests of the people demands the publication of the list of Grant officials and their defaulters.

The list is long, but the people should know how the money they are taxed to pay goes, and who enjoys it! Here is a partial list of the "defaulters under Grant," as collated from the Tribune:

Names and Offices.

Names and Offices.	Amount.
Barton Able, collector internal revenue, First District, Missouri—Oct. 1870.....	\$250,000
John Spears, collector internal revenue, Kansas, September, 1870.....	159,000
John Van Horn, deputy collector of internal revenue, Kansas, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue—Sept., 1870.....	159,000
W. W. Barwicklow, deputy collector internal revenue, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue—September, 1870.....	132,642
John A. Phillips, deputy collector of internal revenue, Fifth District, New York—March, 1870.....	30,000
Joshua P. Bailey, collector internal revenue, Thirty-second District, New York—March, 1870.....	132,642
Fielding Murst, collector of the Sixth District, Tennessee; suspended for fraud—January, 1871.....	240,036
Col. Alexander, supervisor of the internal revenue in New Orleans; charged with fraud—January, 1871.....	240,036
Morgan L. Harris, ex-collector of internal revenue, Seventh District, New York—March, 1871.....	240,036
Rev. M. S. Gaddis, ex-internal revenue assessor, Second District, Ohio; arrested—April, 1871.....	19,500
F. Mier, ex-assistant assessor of internal revenue, Texas; embezzlement of Government funds—November 27, 1871.....	100,000
George A. Lawrence, revenue officer, New York city; indicted—March, 1872.....	6,629
Floyd Fields, revenue officer, New York city; indicted—March, 1872.....	58,314
General Daniel S. Staunton, collector internal revenue, Fifth District, Maryland; charged defaulter—March, 1872.....	68,000
George D. Omer, collector revenue, Fifth District of Missouri, absconded—Apr. 30, 1872.....	17,000
W. C. V. Hicks, collector of internal revenue, Second District of Mississippi; appointed—Aug. 20, 1869.....	17,000
B. B. Emery, collector of internal revenue, Second District of Mississippi; appointed—November 14, 1869.....	17,000
Louis P. Wetmore, revenue inspector; held to bail in \$5,000—January, 1870.....	17,000
F. A. Stevens, ex-United States inspector and gauger, New York; charged with fraud—February, 1870.....	17,000
Hon. Bouton, assessor, New Orleans; charged with fraud—March, 1870.....	17,000
Ex-Congressman W. B. Stokes supervisor of internal revenue, Tennessee; charged with fraud in bounty claims—October 26, 1871.....	17,000

The Pension Bureau.

Says the Tribune:

"Nearly a year ago Congress called for a statement of the defaulters in this office, and it has yet to see the light. From the books of the Pension Bureau, however, it appears that the total sum abstracted since Grant was inaugurated is \$278,000. This is divided among Lawrence and Van Buren, of New York, Forbes and Calhoun, of Philadelphia, and Collins, of this city. The reason why an official comparative statement has not been prepared is, that during Johnson's term, only \$132,000 was stolen. Grant would, in consequence, be in excess of Johnson, \$150,000.

Names and Offices.

Names and Offices.	Amount.
George B. Thacker, United States pension office at Philadelphia; convicted—June, 1870.....	\$300
Gen. Wm. A. Lawrence, U. S. pension agent, New York; defaulter; absconded—April, 1871.....	47,000
W. F. Forbes, invalid pension agent, Philadelphia; held on bail—Sept. 30, 1871.....	25,000
Judge J. W. Wright, Indian pension agent; charged with irregularities—1871.....	500,000
Alex. Clapperton, acting Indian agent at Fort Smith, Arkansas; charged with defrauding government—Jan. 1872.....	60,000
Major A. R. Calhoun, pension agent, Philadelphia; charged defaulter—Nov. 1871.....	8,000
W. T. Collins, U. S. pension agent, Washington; defaulter—February, 1872.....	60,000
George A. Batchelder Secretary of Dakota Territory; funds unaccounted for—June, 1871.....	8,000

The Post-Office Department.

"About a week ago," says the Tribune, "the New York Times contained a Washington dispatch which was significantly headed, 'How figures are made to lie.' The despatch says: The total amount received and disbursed

by the Post Office Department from postal and money-order funds from the beginning of President Grant's Administration up to March 31 of the present year, was \$178,768,488.66, and the amount of defaulters within the period mentioned was \$95,316.49, of which \$12,446.95 has already been collected." Following the example of some of other Departments, the Post Office officials attempt to garble their accounts for the purpose of manufacturing campaign circulars. A document was prepared giving the funds by States, of which the article in the Times gives the total, the article being a transcript from the Grant campaign document. This official statement was given to the Grant Executive Committee, and as they were fearful of its being exposed, they refused to use any portion of it but the total amounts.

"As an example of its falsification, it returns New York State as not having a single post-office defaulter during the Grant Administration! Curious to know how this document was manufactured, inquiry was made at the Department in Washington, and the following facts were elicited: The statement is nothing more than a list of the amounts due the Government from suits which have been instituted during Grant's Administration against postmasters who have defaulted. In the judgment of the Post Office no man is a defaulter against whom suit has not been entered. It only comprehends postmasters; defaulting deputy postmasters, money-order clerks, and other employees are not included, because they have no account with the Department proper. Again, no defaulter is included if the Post Office thinks his sureties are good. At the present day the Post Office has an extremely good opinion of all sureties. Finally, defaulters that have been compromised on account of political favor or other reasons do not appear in this official statement, nor do those relieved by special act of Congress. In short, nothing is in it which could by any means be a subterfuge be kept out."

Names and Offices.

Names and Offices.	Amount.
P. R. Hathaway, clerk post office, Hartford, Conn.; absconded—February, 1870.....	\$8,000
O. S. Pine, clerk register's department Washington P. O.; charge embezzlement—held in bail \$5,000.....	\$8,000
Andrew Stafford, mail agent between Baltimore and Philadelphia; robbing mail—June 23, 1870.....	\$8,000
Christopher E. Duggan, letter-carrier New York Post Office; charged with embezzlement—May 16, 1870.....	\$8,000
R. W. Francis, formerly postmaster at Hanna, Louisiana; charged with robbing money order office—September 7, 1870.....	\$8,000
Nat. J. Gilbert, assistant postmaster at Spuyten Duyvil; charged with robbing mails—November 22, 1870.....	\$8,000
Joseph Hartwick, letter-carrier, New York city; charged with secreting letters; bail \$5,000—December 6, 1870.....	\$8,000
John F. Lawrence, letter-carrier; embezzling letters; committed—January 17th, 1871.....	\$8,000
E. A. McLaughlin, formerly assistant postmaster at Atlanta Ga.; embezzling; confessed—March 17, 1871.....	\$8,000
Miss Morey, employee in post office at McGranville, N. Y.; charged with robbing mail—April, 1870.....	\$8,000
McCoy, postmaster at Montevillo, Mo.; purloining money registered letters—April, 1871.....	\$8,000
P. H. Lacinin, post office clerk at New York; embezzling letters; bail \$10,000—August 23, 1871.....	\$8,000
F. A. McCarty, disbursing officer Post Office Department, Washington—June 10, 1871.....	\$8,000
Reed, postmaster at Jacksonville, Florida—defaulter.....	\$8,000
John S. Kirwan, post office clerk, New York; embezzling letters; bail \$10,000—July 21, 1871.....	\$8,000
N. R. Kemp, postmaster, Fairview, Penn.; robbing the mail; bail \$3,000—August 2, 1871.....	\$8,000
Judson A. Sheldon, postmaster, Sparta, Ohio; using cancelled postage stamps—May 16, 1871.....	\$8,000
John W. Norton, superintendent money order department, New York post office; defaulted—September 14, 1871.....	\$8,000
Isaac S. Lunnigan, letter-carrier, New York; embezzling letters; bail \$5,000—Sept. 25, 1871.....	\$8,000
George H. Chase, messenger in the Post Office Department, Washington; stealing gold and silver treaty seal from State Department—September, 1871.....	\$8,000
F. W. Lendrum, night clerk in Louisville post office; robbing mails—December, 1871.....	\$8,000
Francis Le Clair, letter-carrier, Greenbush, New York; purloining letters; confessed—December, 1871.....	\$8,000
W. A. Whittaker, postmaster Bowling Green, Ohio; embezzling money order funds—December, 1871.....	\$8,000
Michael Murphy, clerk New York post office; embezzling letters; bail \$3,000.....	\$8,000
James J. Reilly, assistant superintendent of foreign department of New York post office; charged with embezzling money from letters—January 7, 1872.....	\$8,000
Two clerks, Cleveland, Ohio, post office; charged abstracting money, &c., from letters; bail \$1,500 each—January, 1872.....	\$8,000
Samuel Gurley, letter-carrier, Brooklyn; embezzling letters—January 25, 1872.....	\$8,000
Marshall S. P. Lows, clerk mailing department, Boston post office; defaulter—Feb-	\$8,000

ruary, 1872..... \$8,000
James F. Brady, clerk New York post office; embezzling letters; bail \$3,000—February 19, 1872..... \$8,000
Francis Foster, postmaster Kansas City, Mo.; appropriating salaries of clerks—March, 1872..... \$8,000
Robert Elder, letter-carrier, New York; abstracting money from letters—March, 1872..... \$8,000
Assistant postmaster, Fort Wayne post office; defaulter—April, 1872..... \$8,000
Robert Dale, clerk post office, Baltimore; stealing letters February, 1870..... \$8,000

Treasury Department.

During the past eleven years this Bureau, managed by General Spinner, curiously enough escaped without the loss of a dollar up to the Administration of Grant. The prevailing fever, however, took hold of it, and now the amount stolen reaches \$90,500.

Names of offices.

Names of offices.	Amount.
Charles E. Edwings, embezzling—winter of 1870-71.....	\$8,500
Victor J. Powell, clerk in Second Auditor's Office; implicated in bounty frauds of W. B. Stokes—February, 1872.....	5,000
Seth Johnson, clerk United States Treasurer's Office—winter 1871-72.....	50,000
Fred. A. Murden, chief clerk, division of accounts, U. S. Treasurer's office—winter 1871-72.....	12,000
Philips, alias Forbes, embezzling money Sub-Treasurer, New York—April, 1870.....	12,000
Comptroller of Currency; charged with receiving bribes; forced to resign—March, 1872.....	12,000
March, 1872.....	12,000
Richmond, Va.—1866. Chas. Callender, ex-bank examiner, charged with receiving bribes to the amount of \$76,000—Henry T. Allen, keeper of the Sub-Treasury in New York; charged with defrauding Government.....	12,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Frank McGraw, a watchman in the State Department, charged with stealing, in connection with George H. Chase, a post office messenger, gold and silver treaty seals to the value of \$400 or \$500—September, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

John Logan, United States marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; charged with presenting fraudulent accounts—October, 1870. W. A. Britton, United States marshal for Western District of Arkansas; defaulter \$121,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

The amount standing in the books of the office January 1, 1872, against ex-collectors of Grant's Administration was \$98,000. To this must be added the defalcation of Stannard, of Burlington, Vermont, of \$35,000, and Robb, of Savannah, Georgia, \$14,000; a total of full \$147,000. In this office the embezzlements are numerous in number, and the amounts taken by each individual, except in isolated cases, small. The reason of this is, that collectors are required by law to deposit daily, and are never allowed to keep on hand, except in the offices of the ports where the business is large, more than \$2,000.

Names and Offices.

collector of customs at Baltimore charge, embezzling \$12,000 of the public funds, and presenting a fraudulent claim for \$5,800 in gold—September, 1870. \$17,800.

Nathaniel Gale, clerk in the naval office department of the Boston Custom-house, charged May, 1870, with defrauding the government. 6,000.

Wm. A. Gray, temporary clerk in the Boston Custom-house; on a charge of dealing in cancelled revenue stamps—June, 1870. Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Baltimore; malfeasance in office—November, 1870. 6,000.

Wm. D. Case, Inspector in the New York Custom-house; arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud the revenue—May, 1870. 6,000.

Palfrey, Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass.; charged with defrauding the Government. 6,000.

E. D. Ogden, employee in the New York Custom-house; removed for receiving certain sums for conferring favors upon outside persons—April, 1870. 6,000.

Hugh M. Merrick, an employee in the New York Custom-house; removed for receiving money for conferring favors upon outside persons—April, 1870. 6,000.

